Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1790. [Vol. IV.

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for cash, whiskey, flour, &c.

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who favor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1789.

N. B. They have also a small collection of BOOKS for sale, a catalogue of which may be seen at their Store.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia. In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen on the night of the 24th of November last, between Mr. Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet saddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread stockings, one muslin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one shirt and one shift, and sundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver said saddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh, Asa Cook, near Brush run, or Joseph Cook, in Greensburgh, shall receive Four Dollars, and no questions asked, or if stolen, the above reward for the saddle bags and prosecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

John and David Acheson,

At their Store in Washington Town, and

ABEL HENNAN, & Company, Muddy Creek.

ARE just opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable for the season, which they will sell low for cash, whiskey, flour, tallow, beeswax, butter, furs, bear and deer skins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Monongahela, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wickersham's, on Mingo and Peter's creek, Thomas Parkinson's and Shesbazer Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Wilkes and Demas Lindley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Absalom Wells's Buffaloe, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Peeses, Lodwick Smith's, and Cowe's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mills, will be accepted of for goods, the same as cash, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the first of February next. All those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their respective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without respect of persons.

All those indebted to the store kept by Arthur Gardner, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingoe creek, and Mr. William Nealer's, Monongahela, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay off their respective balances to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co.

Washington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual consent the co-partnership of Acheson, M'Kinly & Co, dissolved: They request all those that have demands against said company to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to said company by bond, note or book account, to discharge their respective balances to the subscribers, before the first of next February, as all outstanding debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The great lenity they have already shewn, will convince every person of candour how disagreeable such proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON,
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

West Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The subscriber at his store in West Liberty and mouth of Short creek, is just opening a neat assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell low for cash, Beef cattle, pork, whiskey, flour, wheat, rye, corn, furs, deer and bear skins, &c. Kentucky Boats may be supplied with provisions on low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

THE Commissioners for the County of Alleghany request all those who have demands against said county, to exhibit them at their office, at the house of A. Tannehill, in Pittsburgh, on or before the 10th day of February next, that they may be enabled to levy a tax accordingly. Given under our hands this 8th day of January 1790.

JACOB BAUSMAN,
A. TANNEHILL,
DUNNING M'NEAR.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Scull,

Please to print the following, it being the substance of a conversation which happened between a gentleman who lately came into this western country and an old residenter. Perhaps it may be of service to the farmers in this country.

☞ The letter A denotes the gentleman lately arrived; and B denotes the old residenter.

A. HOW long have you been in this western country?

B. I was amongst a number of almost the first adventurers.

A. What could have been your motives for leaving the ancient settlements, and adventuring into a wilderness infested by savages and beasts of prey?

B. The fertility of the soil, and the advantages of raising stock.

A. What advantage could you have expected from the raising of stock, since all communication at that time, seemed to be cut off by an almost impassible chain of mountains?

B. We adjudged that stock would be capable to carry themselves to market; either to Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Alexandria, in Virginia.

A. Did you make trial of those markets?

B. Some of us have done it, but found it did not answer our expectations, owing to the large droves of cattle from the back settlements of the Carolinas and Virginia.

A. Since you have been disappointed in your markets below, what has been your principal object? Have you made large improvements, and raised large crops of wheat, rye, &c.

B. The frequent inroads of the savage tribes, for a long series of years, have prevented us from making so large and extensive improvements as we might otherwise have done.

A. I believe you were much harrassed by the savage tribes; but you were not all frontiers: What have the interior inhabitants employed themselves about?

B. The inhabitants in general have been frequently called out on campaigns, scouts, &c. so that it was as we were able to raise provisions for our families, and support those troops who were embodied for our defence.

A. It has been seven or eight years since the definitive treaty come to hand; surely you have not been much harrassed by the Indians since that period: What have you been employed about since: for indeed, I have seen but few good farms amongst you.

B. To tell the truth, sir, we scarcely think it worth our while to cultivate large farms, since we get but little or nothing for any thing we raise.

A. What do you chiefly cultivate?

B. Indian corn, rye, and some wheat.

A. The cultivating of Indian corn is certainly very destructive to your land; though to raise some may be necessary, but why much? Why do you not raise large crops of wheat?

B. I told you before, that it is not worth cultivating.

A. Where has been your market, and what have you got for your produce?

B. Our market place is the town of Pittsburgh, and we have often taken one dollar per hundred weight for our flour; sometimes a French crown, and a dollar and a half has been thought an extraordinary price, indeed, in cash; but in goods we have frequently got twelve shillings and six pence. Half

a crown per bushel has been the current price for Indian corn: rye we generally convert into whiskey: beef has frequently sold for two dollars cash, and pork at half a guinea per hundred weight, but in goods we have gotten twenty shillings, & sometimes three dollars.

A. I presume then, you have chiefly given your produce for goods, since there has been so material a difference between that article and cash?

B. Yes, indeed, we have, except what has been necessary for the purpose of obtaining deeds for our lands, and the paying our taxes.

A. What necessity for purchasing many imported goods, since you may raise flax and hemp in the greatest perfection; these too might ily thrive amongst you?

B. We do manufacture coarse linen, but scarcely any woolen cloth, having but few fulling mills amongst us, and those few but lately erected. Besides, the people of this country have an idea that fine cloaths gives them importance, and really we seem to vie with each other in fine apparel; so that it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish a poor man's son or daughter from a gentleman's, at a distance.

A. This is superfluity this is the greatest vanity --but, perhaps, if the cause was removed, the effects would cease. The cause I presume was originally owing to the small price you have hitherto got for your produce; but if you could get a generous price for your wheat, &c. in cash, I flatter my self you would think less of finery, and raise larger crops?

B. Yes, I am of opinion, that could we get a tolerable price in cash for the one article wheat, we should rate it at a higher price than the most guady apparel: but I doubt the local situation of this country will never admit of it.

A. Suppose you were to raise double or treble the quantity of wheat you now do, do you not think you would get a much more advantageous price for it than you do at present?

B. That is impossible: for we get a very small price for it now, and if we were to raise double, it would become a drug, and we should get nothing at all for it.

A. Your reasoning is very weak and inconclusive indeed: it reminds me of a conversation on the same subject as the present, which happened many years ago, between a Pennsylvania farmer, and an able planter of Loudon county, in Virginia. The farmer told the planter, "if the people in general, in the back settlements of Virginia, would raise less tobacco and more wheat, they would not only preserve the soil of their land, but get double the price for their wheat.' The planter replied, "they could then get but three shillings Virginia money, per bushel, for their wheat, and if they raised large quantities it would become of no value at all." However, there came a number of Pennsylvania farmers, and settled in Loudon and Frederick counties, and raise large quantities of wheat, whose example was followed by the planters, when they soon got six shillings and six shillings and six pence per bushel for their wheat at Alexandria. For large quantities of wheat encouraged merchants to bring their shipping to Alexandria; whereas it was not worth their while, when the collecting one ship load would have been attended with as much expence as the wheat was worth.

B. The farmers in Virginia you mention, had the great river Patowmac, where the shipping could easily receive any quantity from the famous port of Alexandria.

B. And have you not the great river Ohio, which empties into the greater river Mississippi, which waters the Spanish settlements, on the banks of which stands New Orleans, the metropolis of that monied country; and from New Orleans your produce may be wafted to any part of the globe.

B. Could we have an extensive trade down the river Ohio from Pittsburgh, there would be no doubt of the price of wheat being much higher than at present; but those few who have adventured, give but an unfavorable account of our traffic with that country. The flour sent down, sometimes sells well, but at other times has been seized as contraband.

A. I do not believe that any flour of a tolerable quality, was ever seized at New Orleans, merely to deter the people of this country from sending down good flour. I have heard, indeed, that flour made of sick wheat has been taken from the proprietor, on the presumption of his having a design, either to impose on the judgment of the Spaniards, or by a kind of lingering poison impair their health.

B. What then can be the reason that so few adventure, for there are but few, and those chiefly amongst ourselves?

A. I conceive it is owing to the small quantity of wheat you raise on these western waters; for, can you suppose that an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, &c. would think it worth his while to ride all over this country to collect about four or five hundred barrels of flour for the purpose of so long a voyage? Certainly not. But could a single merchant readily collect fifteen hundred or two thousand barrels, you would shortly have many able adventurers, and get a generous price for your wheat. You, perhaps may have heard, and yet may hear, that the Spanish king wants no trade or commerce with the inhabitants the western waters, but you may rely upon it, that such reports are propagated by men through mere sinister views; for, that strange doctrine, of a nation's rejecting the emoluments of an advantageous trade, when in their power, is contrary to the experience of ages.

THE WESTERN FARMER.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 16.

THE conduct of Prussia at this time, ought to be observed by Great Britain with a jealous eye, for a spirited king does not arm for nothing; and should he be inclined to assist or take advantage of the distracted situation of his neighbours, and put his troops into action, what is to save this country from being plunged into an unnecessary war.

The marquis de la Fayette, apprehending the danger which might arise from the undisciplined citizen with arms in his hands, and how inimical it might prove to the cause of liberty, which has been the motive of his arming, has resolved not to pass over any neglect of duty in the national forces under his command. He has issued an ordinance, that every member of national corps who should be guilty of disobedience, or should forget his military obligations on the day of service, should be degraded and stripped of his military appendages, then drummed out, and declared incapable of ever serving again in the "Garde Nationalle Parisienne." The general has just put these orders in force on two of those guards who refused to obey the orders of their captain, a master goldsmith. The grenadiers, those worthy defenders of the nation's liberty, have applauded this well timed severity.

October 20. An express arrived at Vienna on the 3d of October with the following intelligence from marshal Laudohn: The rains which had fallen for several days successively, having ceased, the 27th of September the general made every necessary preparation for attempting to storm the enemies palisadoes. With this view a very heavy fire was upon the fortress on the evening of the 29th, which was kept up all night. On the 30th at nine in the morning, the attack was made with so much success, that the besiegers in a short time made themselves masters of the whole Fauxbourg or suburbs, from the Danube to the Save. They also took eleven pieces of cannon, one mortar, several pair of colours, and some prisoners, The loss of the besiegers on this occasion, consisted of about two hundred killed and wounded. The commander in chief is said to be among the latter, having received a slight contusion on his leg, General Dalton, a very gallant officer, and brother to a general of that name, who is now commander in chief of the emperor's forces in the Netherlands, is reported to be among the killed. One battery having been finished at the point of the Save, another was soon begun, that the besiegers might be able strongly to batter the fortress on that side. The Austrians being now in possession of the Fauxbourg, there is great reason to presume that the fortress cannot hold out many days, and particularly as the besieged were on the point of wanting supplies of water. They have little or no hope of being relieved; for marshal Laudohn received authentic intelligence on the 27th of September, that the Seraskier Abby Pacha was still quiet in his camp at Cspria.

The celestial flame of liberty, it is thought, will soon illume the Spanish dominions. The ladies, in this case, will be the first to distinguish themselves, by insisting on the abolition of padlocks.

We are told the Poles are determined to recover their independence. We wonder not at it, the universe, from North to South, is in a state of contention, and it is but reasonable the Poles should come in for a share of the tumult.

The boasted neutrality of Denmark becomes more problematical than another: The contest between the Swedes and the Czarina grows warm, personal and rancourous, which may protract the quarrel beyond the Termination of the Turkish war.

The emperor's present situation is pitiable. He is personally in a bad state of health. He is engaged in war with a mighty prince whose armies his military strength will find it difficult to resist. He cannot in honor, desert the empress. He cannot, without, an irrecoverable loss of character, and territory make an immediate retreat from Belgrade, nor an immediate peace with its master. All Brabant is in arms against his government. He has reason too to think, that are supported by an alliance of powers too great and too potent for his whole warlike force to oppose with any hope of success. His allies can be of no service to him. His finances are exhausted, and on the whole, the dilemma he stands in is dreadful.

American News.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 15.

At Cape Francois the commandant has received a lesson that he will probably never forget. A gentleman in the theatre, with a national cockade in his hat uttering some free expressions relative to government, the commandant rose, reprimanded the freedom of his speech in a very angry tone, and threatened, if he repeated such behavior, to confine him; whereupon an inhabitant went into the commandant's box, struck him a severe blow on the face, and then, with assistance forced him into the pit or parterre, though it was nearly filled with soldiers; compelled him, on his knees and with his hands raised in a supplicating posture, to beg pardon of the gentleman he had presumed to reprimand, and of the whole house for the insult offered them. He was then permitted to rise and depart, having first fixed a national cockade in his hat; but his carriage was seized, loaded with filth of the vilest description, and conveyed under a gallows, and there burnt to ashes.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) October 17.

By vessels just arrived from Hispaniola, there are advices that the French inhabitants of that island feel, with unabating energy, the glorious cause in which their patriotic countrymen of old France are embarked. Men of every class and description wear the national cockade of blue and white. Their accounts from France, tho' far in date and substance to ours, have filled them with the most lively hopes, and animated them with a spirit of resistance to the measures of their government, as forcible as it was unexpected by those entrusted with the executive power. At Port-au-Prince, both the governor and intendant have rendered themselves completely odious, by vain attempts to counteract an impulse that is irresistable. The effigy of M. Marbois, the latter, has been hung and burnt; the people loudly insist, that both shall immediately quit the colony, and their departure is hourly expected. The press, hitherto under the severest restraint, triumphs in its freedom, and their weekly publications give an account of the proceedings of the states general, without the smallest reserve.

Pittsburgh, January 16.

Extract of a letter from Marietta, dated December 31st, 1789.

"His excellency governor St. Clair, arrived at this place the 12th instant, he was received by the acclamations of the inhabitants, and a salute of 14 guns from Fort Harmar. Every one felt happy in seeing a governor so much and so deservedly beloved, and our happiness had been compleat, had not our hearts been bleeding for the loss of the hon. judge S. H. Parsons.

"A committee from the Ohio Company waited on the governor to congratulate him on his arrival, and to present him with a house in the stockades built for him. The governor returned them a polite and friendly answer, accepting of the house.

The 14th the governor took possession of the house when the inhabitants of this place gave him a dinner. The table was as elegant as the infancy of this settlement could afford, and the company present, consisted of 52 persons.

On the 23d the inhabitants made a ball, at which his excellency and family attended. The assembly was numerous and brilliant, consisting of 36 ladies couple, besides several others.

"On the 24th brigadier general Harmar removed head quarters to the Miami. His conduct and friendly behavior, makes his departure much regretted by the inhabitants of this settlement.

On the 30th ult. his excellency governor St. Clair, and suite, accompanied by the [illegible] the territory, sailed from the Muskingum in the Vigilant yatch, rowed with twenty oars, on a voyage down the Ohio. We learn that he proposes in this tour to visit all the settlements in his government as far as the Kaskaskies. We do not expect to return to that place this season.

On Wednesday the 23d December, the committee of the convention, appointed for the purpose, reported the following Declaration of Rights, to be attached to the form of government already submitted to the consideration of that honorable body.---See our last.

ARTICLE IX.

THAT the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare

I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have a certain inherent, and indefeasible right, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

II. That all power being originally vested in, is derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, and instituted for their common peace, safety and happiness, and for the advancement thereof, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or to erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his free will and consent; and that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conscience in any case whatever, nor shall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious establishment of modes of worship.

IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall not, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth.

V. That elections shall be free and equal.

VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate.

VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made restraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant shall issue to search any place, or to seize any person or things, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing them as nearly as may be.

IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the cause and nature of the accusation; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any man be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

X. That no person shall be proceeded against by information for any indictable offences, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and on just compensation being made.

XI. That all courts shall be open, and every freeman for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered to him without sale, denial or delay.

XII. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution thereof, shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or the authority thereof.

XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, or cruel punishments inflicted.

XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

XV. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

XVI. That no expost facto law, or law impairing contracts shall be made.

XVII. That no person shall be attainted of high treason or felony by the legislature.

XVIII. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, or forfeitures of real estate, except during the life of the offender.

XIX That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state, and to assemble peaceably together, and apply in a decent manner to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, shall not be questioned.

XX. That those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

XXI. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

XXII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

XXIII. That the legislative shall, at no time, create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term, than during good behavior.

XXIV. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

XXV. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article expressed, is excepted out of the general powers of legislation, and shall forever remain inviolate.

From the Poetical Works of Peter Pindar, Esq.

The TOPER and the FLIES.

A Groupe of topers at a table sat,
With punch, that much regains the thirsty soul;
Flies soon the party join'd and join'd the chat,
Humming, and pitching round the mantling bowl.

At length those flies got drunk; and, for their sin,
Some hundreds lost their legs, and tumbled in;
And sprawling 'midst the gulph profound,
Like Pharaoh and his daring host, were drown'd.

Wanting to drink---one of the men
Dipp'd from the bowl the drunken host,
And drank - then taking care that none were lost,
He put in evr'y mother's son agen.

Up jump'd the Bacchanalian crew, on this,
Taking it very much amiss - -
Swearing, and in an attitude to smite:----
"Lord! (cried the man, with gravely lifted eyes)
"Though I don't like to swallow flies,
"I did not know but others might."

THE subscriber being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio, administrator of the estate of the late Samuel Holden Parson, esquire, deceased: hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned estate, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewise given to those persons indebted to the aforesaid estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

En. PARSONS, Administrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Campbell, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, four hogs, two marked with a swallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red spotted, the other two are of a reddish colour, but have no mark; also a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this ensuing spring. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

WHEREAS there is a note of the subscriber's of ten or eleven pounds, payable to a certain William Pemm, in Franklin county, due the 25th of December, 1789. This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I have made a tender of the pay according to our agreement

EBENEZER MAGOFFY.

January 14, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander M'Curdy has obtained five notes of hand from the subscriber, bearing date the 30th of November, 1789, payable as follows, viz. first January, 1790, 15l. first of August, 1790, 5l. first of October, 1791, 9l. first of October, 1792, 9l. first of October, 1793, 9l. This to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he makes a title to the land, or I am compelled by law.

ROBERT M'KINLEY.

December 20, 1789.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Cross creek; John Armstrong, John Adams, Isaac Anderson, William Arbuthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bouhon, Edward Barton, Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James Brunton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Bredin, Racoon creek,

C

Samuel Collert, Morris Custard, Thomas Clare, Georges's creek; Edward Cheese.

D.

John Dodd, Washington; William Dillon, John M'Dowell, Martin Dickson,

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar.

F.

Robert Fraser, Robert Ferguson, Michael Furbee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops,

I.

James Jordon, Robert Jones, Whiteley; capt. Matthew Jack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Ledlie, King's creek; James Lieper, Chartiers; M. Laccalsagne, Louisville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Patrick M'Donald, John M'Connal, Francis M'Elwaine, David M'Cracken, John May, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William Miskelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Messer.

N.

William Neilson, or James M'Nary, Mill creek; Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs Pinks, William Pauling.

R.

Henry Robinson, Andrew Rodgers, Frederick Adam Raiser.

S.

Revd. Joseph Smith, William Sloan, Thomas Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, lieut. Derick Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col. Lewis Charles Schuman, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Thomas Thompson, James Thompson, Summerall's ferry.

W.

William Wikoff, John Wright and Brothers, David Wilson, George or Samuel Workman, William Wightman, Abraham Whiteside, Casper Walthour.

It is necessary to acquaint those who have letters in the Post Office, that unless they call for them in three months from this date, they will be sent to General Post Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cry Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and lay,
She would no longer with me stay.
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

WHereas George Justus, deceased, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The said Forlow, by the best information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in consideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilson's mill: and whereas the said Forlow, has not given a sufficient title for said land, this is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Administrator.

October 30, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deafy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above.

October 15, 1789.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as strays, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one sorrel colt, rising 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, rising five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder B. and one black steer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requested to apply to the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Mustee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, strait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him some cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscribe respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes, and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

AS the subscribers propose quitting this Country as soon as possible, they request all persons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the first day of next February.

They earnestly solicit all those indebted to them to discharge their respective balances before the first of January, as all outstanding debts after will be sued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for some time worked, will be sold or rented on the lowest terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11,

ON motion, Resolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglass, Esquires, be, and they are hereby authorised to investigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Westmoreland county, against Michael Huffnagle, Esquire, prothonotary of that county, and report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglass, Esquires, gentlemen appointed to investigate the charges against M. Huffnagle, Esquire.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 1, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, cannot longer defer suing those who neglect. He will yet, also produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment instantly from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public Ho

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the favours of the public.

MOSES [illegible]

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Extract from an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Excise.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, every person who shall sell spirituous liquors, before he proceed to sell any further quantity, shall under the penalties aforesaid, enter with the collector of excise for the county respectively, or his deputy, in the district where he shall reside, an account of the quantity and the number of gallons which he shall so sell or retain, and shall be accountable therefor to him or his deputy, for all liquors by him or them sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at any time to one person, and shall enter the same in his book of excise thereon, as retailers are by law required, any thing contained in any law heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN MARIE, of Bedford, intends to sell on reasonable terms, on a credit, the following LOTS, No. 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490,